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NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

SOMETHING ABOUT BELLS.—In a recent communication to *The Press* of this city—"An ancient Philadelphia Church bell found in Allentown"—I find it stated that: "In razing the old academy building to the ground a bell was found in the steeple, whose history goes back over a century. Prior to 1777, it occupied a place in the steeple of Christ Church, on Second Street, Philadelphia. In that year, when the British took possession of Philadelphia, it, with another bell from the same church, was brought to Allentown to prevent their being seized by the enemy. Remaining uncalled for at the end of the war, they were put to use here, one being placed in the steeple of the Academy and the other hung in the belfry of an old school-house, which is now the site of a large manufacturing establishment. It remained there for many years, and was then put in the steeple of Zion's Reformed Church, where it remained until six years ago, when it was sold to a church in Berks County. The inscription on the old academy bell reads as follows: 'Matt. Townscap, Bethlehem, for Leon Harbatel, v. Salomea, Berlin, 1769.'" Permit me to premise by correcting the interpretation of the inscription on the "old academy" bell. For "Matt Townscap," read Matthias Tommerup of Bethlehem; that he cast the bell, in 1769, for Leon Harbbatel and his wife Salome, whose maiden name was Berlin. This bell was never the property of Christ Church. The two bells used before the chime was brought from England are still in the Parish, one at the chapel, Pine above 19th Street, the other at Christ Church Hospital. The former weighs 215 lbs., and bears the date 1711; the other weighs about 700 lbs., and was received in 1712. Independence bell, with those of Christ and other churches of Philadelphia, passed through Bethlehem on September 23d, 1777, *en route* for Allentown, that town being considered less liable from attack by the British than Bethlehem. The wagon on which the first-named bell was loaded broke down on descending the steep hill by the present "Seminary for Young Ladies," and had to be unloaded while repairs were being made. On October 18th, 1761, there arrived at New York on the "Hope" (one of the four vessels owned by the Moravian Church between 1742 and 1764, for the transportation of her members from Europe to her settlements in Pennsylvania), Matthias Tommerup. He was born June 21st, 1725, near Holstebro, in Jutland, and when in his eighteenth year was apprenticed to a brazier and bell-founder of that town. Uniting with the Moravians in Saxony in 1758, he was sent to the New World, and reached Bethlehem in November of 1761. Some time after his arrival Tommerup opened a foundry and workshop in the Single Brethren's House (the middle building of the Young Ladies' Seminary), where for fifteen years he followed his trade. The first bell he cast, on April 5th, 1762, weighed *nineteen pounds*, and was destined for Bethabara, the first settlement made by the Moravians on their large tract in (then) Rowan County, North Carolina. On July 29th, 1768, he successfully finished a bell for the Court House at Easton, weighing 236 lbs. The last large bell that he cast is the one which, since July of 1776, has hung in the turret of that wondrous pile of stone buildings, gabled, trip-roofed, buttress'd, and sun-dial'd which is built around the three sides of a rectangle with its frontage on Church Street, in the borough of Bethlehem. The only

inscription it bears are the figures 1, 7, 7, 6. These are but a small number of those cast by the old Jute, in his subterranean foundry.

When the house of the Single Brethren was vacated by them in September of 1777, preparatory to its being used by the Continental Hospital, Tommerup moved to Christian's Spring, a settlement of his church on the Barony of Nazareth, nine miles northwest from Bethlehem. Here he died February 22d, 1778, and was buried at Nazareth. But not one of the many bells he had cast tolled for him, for the bell in the turret of Nazareth Hall, with its pious ascription, *Deo soli gloria*, was none of his handiwork.

The first bell used by the Moravians of Bethlehem was on July 6th, 1742, "hung up in the tree nearest the Congregation House" (corner of Church and Heckewelder Streets, and was the second building erected), and "Bro. Joachim Senseman was appointed time keeper, Uhrsteller," whose duty it was to designate the hours by the stroke of the bell. He begins to strike "at 5 A. M., when the night-watch is at an end, and so till evening, when the night-watch begins; they will keep it up until 12 P. M." The second bell was cast in 1746 by Samuel Powell, a member of the Moravian Congregation in Philadelphia. He came from White Church, Shropshire, England, and was by trade a bell-founder. In September of 1762 he died, and was buried in the Potter's Field, Washington Square. The Powell bell, which weighed 116 lbs., was recast by Tommerup in 1776, and is still in use.

In April of 1746, Augustine Neisser of Germantown (Moravian) was engaged to build "ye great clock" for the congregation for which 58½ lbs. of brass-work costing £18 4 had been some time before purchased. This he completed in February of 1747, receiving £8 for his compensation.

Bishop Cammerhoff, writing to Zinzendorf in March of 1747, states: "We have a fine brass clock and three bells, of which one strikes the hours, and the other two in pleasant euphony strike the quarters."

JOHN W. JORDAN.

UNPUBLISHED LETTER OF WILLIAM PENN.—(From the original in the possession of Dr. Wm. Camac.)

London 9. 9. 98

Dear Friends
S. Car. E. Sh. T. Duc.
S^cR. A. M. &c!

I have but just time, by this opertunity, to salute you by this friend Thos. Story, who, with his honest companion, J S drawn forth to visit you. He was one of myn in Ireland, a sober discreet, & good man, of Considerable Abilits, as well as of Integrety. He will be perticular to you in w^t else I might write, had I time, tho I hope for a further occasion by him, the winds being westerly, tho faire to fall down, & y^e master ready to call him. I came heither late last night, & hoped for a fuller opertunity. Only this, y^e Secretary of y^e Councill of Trade has sent me a letter from the Lords about your new lawe for tryalls, & some naval matters y^t they are much desturbed at. The Com^{rs} of the Admiralty, and Customs also have duplicats of them, and I shall have all to qualify if I can do it. Dr. Frds I fear there are some that undermine you, designedly, or by being influenced by those that are enimys, to putt rubs & blocks in my way. My Irish Journy is over, where I am a looser 9706 pounds by y^e troubles, & my son in 6 weeks more will be married, & y^e Lord wiling, in six more I am in hopes to be on bord of ship; and now intend to secure my passage, while in y^e Citty, & divers good frds with me. I shall add no more, haveing writ about six weeks to Sam Carpenter, & hoping for a fresh opertunity, but my Dr Love in the Lord to you all, & y^t I am your Frd & Bro^r.

W^m PENN.

Jo. Vaughton, J. Field, & John Butcher, Salute you & frd^s.

BOOKS TAKEN FROM DR. FRANKLIN'S LIBRARY BY MAJOR ANDRÉ.—(From a memorandum left by Mrs. Deborah Logan.) M. du Simitiere's statement of books taken from Dr. Franklin's library by Major André.

"In conversation with the late Charles Thomson, Esq., at his seat at Harriton some years before his decease, and whilst his mind was yet unimpaired by age and infirmity, he told me the following anecdote, which I here extract from my diary for 1817:—

'When Major André was with the British army in Philadelphia during the Revolutionary War he was quartered at the house of Dr. Franklin who had left in it much furniture and also his library. When the enemy were about to evacuate the City M. du Simitiere, a well known Italian gentleman attached to science and the fine arts, and well acquainted with André, waited upon him to take leave and to solicit his interest in their prevention if any irregularities should ensue upon their leaving the City. He found the Major in the library busily employed in packing up some books and placing them among his own baggage, particularly a very scarce and valuable work in French, a present, if I rightly remember, from Louis XVI. King of France, to the Philosophical Society, of many volumes in 12 quarto. It was the Jesuits' Account of China, and their translations of Chinese literature published after their expulsion from China and return to France. Du Simitiere said he was shocked at the procedure, and told him, in order that he might make the inference, of the strictly just and honorable conduct of the Hessian General Knyphausen with respect to General Cadwalader's house and property which had been in his possession. He [Gen. K.] had sent for the agent of General Cadwalader, and giving him an inventory which he had caused his steward to make out upon their obtaining possession desired him to observe that all was left as they had found it, even to some wine in the cellar, every bottle of which was left, and he also paid the agent rent for the time he had been in the house. But the recital of the German General's honesty made no impression on the Major as he carried off the books.'"

Mrs. Logan adds: "I understood the books had been sent to Dr. Franklin's care, and had not yet been placed in the Library of the Philosophical Society. He said between 30 and 40 vols."

W. B. R.

JEFFRY HAWKINS.—For a copy of the following interesting and curious document we are indebted to William J. Buck, who has recently discovered it whilst engaged on other researches:—

These are to certifie all Friends in Truth and others whom these concern, that Jeffry Hawkins of Norton-Bavant in the County of Wilts being desirous to Transport himself beyond the seas with his wife and six Children, hath behaved himself honestly and that he is under no engagement of Debts nor any other Misdemeanour as far as we know. In Testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 12th day of the 6th month, 1682.

Will. Chandler	John Benet
James Hodges	Tho. Holt
William Forrest	Overseers
Richard Hedge	Timothy Thorne
John French	William Vew

I being in the Country and having made inquiry into the Truth of the Contents of the above written Certificate, I do not find anything Contrary thereunto.

LAWRENCE STEEL.

Tho. Holmes let the within named Jeffry Hawkins have his head-rights set out to him with what speed can be.

13th 8 month '82.

WM. PENN.

WASHINGTON IN PHILADELPHIA.—Thomas Wallace, who died in this city about 1876 or later, at the advanced age of 91 years, told my brother of his recollections of Washington. Young Wallace went to the Presbyterian Church at the southeast corner of Market and Bank Streets. The congregation was always dismissed in time for the lad to repair to Second Street, and there to stand in the line formed in front of the gate through which the General passed on leaving Christ Church.

Once, as Wallace remembered, Washington walked among the fish stands at the foot of Market Street. "Auntie, that is a fine shad you have there," pointing to a fat one in the fishwoman's basket. "Yes, General, and let me send it home for you." "No," said he, "put a string through its gill. I reckon a man can carry his own grub home." The good woman therefore tied a string through the gills, and off the General started with his fish in one hand and his cane in the other. And as he passed along towards his home at Sixth and Market Streets, he found for once that he had undertaken almost more than even he could well accomplish; for at every step a hat would be raised in his honor, and of course the General's was to be removed in response. This he found no easy task, but he soon solved the difficulty by placing his hat under his arm, and was thus enabled to bow bare-headed to those who saluted him.

T. W.

RHODE ISLAND FAMILIES.—The publishers of the *Rhode Island Historical Magazine* desire us to announce that they have opened a Register wherein to record the addresses of all persons who have records of Rhode Island families. This they will be glad to show to any person who may call at their office. They have also for the examination of students copies of the Town and Church Records of Newport, and records of other Rhode Island towns. They will be glad to receive for preservation accounts of family reunions and genealogical works. Letters should be addressed to R. H. Tilley, Newport, R. I.

THE FOLLOWING LETTER was written by Robert Morris:—

MR. I—— H——.

PHILAD'A, July 22, 1777.

SIR: I have yours of the 19th, whereby observe you are acquainted with what has passed in Virginia respecting the salt, and I shall not enlarge on that subject, and as you intend this way with the Goods ordered to the head of Elk, I shall have the pleasure of seeing you, and need not take up your or any time on that article.

If Capt. W. you mention is in the Continental service, and has acted the part you mention, it may be in my power to mark him, but then I must be well ascertained of the man and of his conduct.

I cannot say anything about the Cable you mention; indeed, I thought you had made the needfull enquiries on that score when here. You should not write to me in your private letters on any public business you want done, but address the Marine Committee respecting the Brig. you are building, and her captain, for I cannot attend to it. I will render Mr. Barney the service you desire if I can.

I am, sir,

Your Obdt. H'ble Servt.,

Pork from £14 to £15 pr. bbl.

ROBERT MORRIS.

TORY POETRY.—We are indebted to Mr. D. McN. Stauffer for a copy of the following Poetical Proclamation. The original in his possession is in the handwriting of Edward Penington, but it does not follow that it was his own production. The committee here satirized was the Committee of Inspectors of Philadelphia, whose duty it was to see that the articles of

association agreed upon by the Continental Congress were carried into effect. Christopher Marshall was one of its members, and under date of March 6, 1776, recorded in diary : Near seven went to the Committee Room, called by ticket, to consider means to prevent the high price of sundry kinds of goods, viz., Rum, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Pepper, Salt, Cocoa, Chocolate, &c. Come home past ten after passing sundry resolves.

These resolutions fixed the prices that the items mentioned should be sold for. This action resulted from the depreciation of the Continental money which was then beginning to be felt, but the committee supposed that the trouble arose from speculators who were forcing up values. If any persons should ask more than the prescribed price the committee declared that they would expose them by name as "sordid vultures who are preying on the vitals of their country in a time of general distress."

To all the Subjects of our Nation.
 We Issue this, our Proclamation :
 In hopes to Establish, by this measure,
 On Basis firm, our will and pleasure.
Whereas, to us, t'is represented,
 That certain persons, discontented
 With a late Statute, wisely made,
 By us ; to regulate our trade :
 Who avaricious and designing,
 By various Arts, are undermining
 Our Pow'r ;—Endeav'ring to Elude
 This Statute pass'd for Public Good.
 Fixing the prices of Mollasses,
 Rum, Sugar, Coffee ; O ! the Asses.
 Had they like Subjects, Faithful, true,
 Passive Obedience paid—where due ?
 No cause there could be, to complain ;
 Save they must sell for loss—not gain.
 And this, by Dutiful Petition,
 In terms denoting due Submission
 For Subjects meet our wills were such.
 We would have helped ;—very much.
 But being Obstinate and Stubborn,
 And rather difficult to Govern,
 Fit measures with them shall be taken,
 And see who dare to save their Bacon.
 We meet the Twenty-ninth, at night,
 To hear Complaints, and do what's right,
 At Philosophic Hall, place meet
 For us wise men, in Second Street.
 Thither Informers come, and tell us
 All that you know of those Base Fellows.
 Who Our Dread Sovereign Pow'r withstand
 And Disobey our first Command.
 Attend in person and declare,
 If you know, who the offenders are ;
 Or if, *Good Men*, you like it better,
 Convey your Knowledge in a letter.
 The Vultures soon shall feel the measure
 Of Our resentment and displeasure.
 We'll bring them to their marrow-bones,
 Witness our Vassal—Bobby J——s.

Committee Chamber, March, 1776.

WILLIAM THORNTON ON ROBERT FULTON'S PATENTS.—The following letter has been communicated by Mr. John A. McAllister. The superscription on the back of it is: William Young, Esquire, No. 10 South Third St., Philadelphia, or Mr. Graham. Franked by J. Q. Adams, Department of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
PATENT OFFICE, 29th Oct. 1820.

SIR:—

I received your letter relative to the late Robert Fulton's Patents, and the extracts which you mention are in the *Explanations* of his *Drawings*, but he cannot have any claim to boats above fifty tons, for the Patent Law expressly excludes proportions, as they may be varied *ad infinitum*, and his opinion stating that Boats could not run more than five miles an hour, is in perfect concordance with many other of his opinions, not only arising from an ignorance of what *might* be done, but what actually *had been* done; for Fitch's Boat, of which I was one of three Directors, went at the rate of eight miles an hour in 1789. Mr. Fulton's Patents are founded upon the Inventions of others, & not his own Inventions or Discoveries; for he never made a single Improvement of any kind that originated in himself. The Extracts are not in his *Specifications*, which form parts of the Patents.

I am, Sir, respectfully,

WILLIAM YOUNG, ESQR.,
OR MR. GRAHAM.

WILLIAM THORNTON.

BUST OF THOMAS PENN BY PATIENCE WRIGHT, 1773.—In Holt's New York Journal or *General Advertiser* for October 14, 1773, is the following:—

"We hear from Philadelphia that Lady Julia Penn hath lately presented the Assembly of that Province, with a very elegant bust of the Honourable Thomas Penn, Esq., her Husband and one of the Proprietors, performed in Wax Work by Mrs. Patience Wright, an American born, and late of that city which has been much admired by their Majesties and most of the nobility of England, and may be justly esteemed the Performance of a most extraordinary Genius."

WILLIAM JOHN POTTS.

JOHN FILSON.—The first historian of Kentucky. An account of his life and writings, principally from original sources, prepared for the Filson Club, and read at its meeting in Louisville, Ky., June 26, 1884. By Reuben T. Durrett, president of that club. Louisville, The Filson Club. Cincinnati, Robert Clarke & Co. 4to. pp. 132.

This is the first of a series of publications to be made by the Filson Club, an association organized for the purpose of collecting and preserving original historical matter relating to the Early History of the Central West, and especially to Kentucky. In 1784 John Filson, a native of Chester County, Pennsylvania, who lost his life while in the neighborhood of Cincinnati, of which city he was the founder, published a History and Map of Kentucky, which were not only the first of that State, but the initial chapter in the annals of the valley of the Mississippi.

It has been denied by many that Filson ever issued a map with his history, though it is specially mentioned. This fact is at last settled by the discovery of one in the library of Harvard University, a photo-lithographic facsimile of which accompanies this volume.

Before this publication was issued all that was known about Filson might have been told upon one of its pages; but here we have an elaborate account of his life and writings, with alternating paragraphs of history and romance, poetry and anecdote, pathos and humor, that must prove entertaining, not only to the historian but to the general reader. It shows much historic

research, and presents original matter of an interesting character. It is a work which every student of Western history should possess, and without which no historical collection can be considered complete. A very limited number of copies have been placed in the hands of the publishers, Robert Clarke and Company, for sale at \$2.50 each, for which it will be sent by mail, prepaid.

THE OFFICIAL RECORDS OF ROBERT DINWIDDIE, Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Virginia, 1751-1758, now First Printed from the manuscripts in the collections of the Virginia Historical Society, with an introduction and notes by R. A. Brock, Corresponding Secretary and Librarian of the Society. Vol. II. Richmond, Va. Published by the Society, 1884.

Important as the contents of this volume are, they are no more so than we were led to expect from its predecessor. It without doubt throws more light on the condition of affairs in the Middle Colonies during the French and Indian War than any single volume ever printed. We are at a loss how to convey to the reader an idea of its valuable contents. The name of Dinwiddie's correspondents will in a manner suggest this. Among them we find those of General Braddock, Governors Shirley, Dobbs, Glen, Sharp, Morris, Belcher, and De Lancey, of Colonels Washington, Byrd, Fitzhugh, Innes, Dunbar, Stephen, Spotswood, and Lewis, of Sir Peter Halket, Sir John St. Clair, Lord Fairfax, Lord Halifax, Sir Thomas Robinson, Earl Granville, Lord Loudon, Chief Justice William Allen, of Pa., Capt. Robert Orme, Secretary Richard Peters, of Pa., and, in fact, of nearly every prominent man in British America at that time, and of all those in England connected with the administration of the colonies.

The present volume opens with letters dated March 17th, 1755, and the correspondence ends with one of Nov. 1758. The first part treats of Braddock's expedition, and every reader will be impressed with the indomitable energy of Dinwiddie. No stone was left unturned on his part to make the enterprise a successful one. He importuned the Assemblies of the several Colonies for assistance, and rated those soundly who withheld the sought-for aid. No intestine quarrels between Governors and Assembly regarding salaries, or between Proprietor and settlers about quit rents, could in his mind justify such conduct when the King's interests were at stake. "The money sent me is [so] nearly exhausted," he wrote on March 17th, "that I am obliged to call the Assembly the first day of May next, to endeavour to get further supplies. But I dread success, as our neighbouring Colonies have been so indolent refractory and inconsistent with their own interests and His Majesty's commands as not to grant us any Assistance either in Money, Men, or Provisions, except New York about 3000£ sterling, North Carolina 6000£ their money, Maryland the same sum, South Carolina and Pennsylvania not one farthing. These neglects and disobedience to the Royal mandate is inexcusable." At last however Braddock was started on his march, and on June 6th Dinwiddie wrote to Lord Halifax, "This new country not being used to military operations, and the supply of necessaries for General Braddock's march has greatly retarded him. However the 28th of last month the 1st Division of the Army began their march over the Allegheny mountains, and before this time his whole forces must be on their march, and I heartily wish success to them. I have no doubt of his getting possession of the fort on the Ohio, and that many of the Indians who were seduced by the French will return to the British interests." His hopes rose as Braddock advanced. On July 5th he wrote to Gov. Morris of Pennsylvania that he had sent cannon to Rock Creek to be mounted on the ramparts of Fort Duquesne as soon as Braddock should capture it, and on the 8th, the day before the General's defeat, he told the Assembly in a message that he had great

hopes that Braddock was then in possession of the Fort. The crushing news reached him on the morning of the 14th in a short letter from Colonel James Innis, who commanded at Fort Cumberland, to Lord Fairfax, which the latter inclosed to Dinwiddie. The distress in which he was at first plunged was succeeded by a hope that the account was based upon the story of some fugitive or deserter; this feeling was strengthened as day after day passed and no additional information was received. On the 24th, however, a second express arrived, and the following day he wrote to Sir Thomas Robinson, "Alas! last night I received an account of our defeat, and the enemy being in possession of our train of artillery. The General died like himself, having had five horses shot under him before he dropt. All of the officers and men raised here behaved well, but am sorry to hear the private men of the regulars were seized with a panick run away like sheep." On July 26th he wrote to Colonel Dunbar, who had succeeded Braddock: "The melancholy account of the defeat of our forces under the command of General Braddock gave me a sensible and real concern, and I was the more astonished when I am informed that 300 French and Indians have defeated 1300 British Forces. The officers behaved like Britons with valour and spirit, and sorry I am for the death of the General and the other brave officers that were left to be sacrificed by the dastardly timidity of the private men. The panick they were seized with made them forget their duty and the command of their officers. The consequence was the loss of the battle, the lives of many brave men, and the loss of the train of artillery. Such advantages by so few men is not to be met with in history, and surely must raise a just resentment in the heart of every British subject. Dear Colonel, is there no method left to retrieve the dishonour done to the British arms? As you now command all the forces that remain, are you not able, after a proper refreshment of your men, to make a second attempt to recover the loss we have sustained? You must still have remaining upwards of 1600 men, and I have called the Assembly of this Dominion to meet next Tuesday next come week, when I think I can promise you a reinforcement of at least 400 men. Provisions you cannot want, as Colonel Innis has a large quantity of flour. There is 8 or 9000 barrels of pork and beef at Alexandria, and Beeves can be procured and sent you. You may probably say you want artillery; there are at Winchester four 12 Pounders with all the necessary appurtenances, and the guns on Fort Cumberland may be made Field Pieces; but why cannot we recover the train in the same manner as the enemy took them? You have four months now to come of the best weather in the year for such an expedition. As our forces under General Shirley are marched, and before this I suppose attacked Niagara, and Colonel Johnston, I believe has prevailed with the Six Nations to take up the hatchet against the French, and I suppose that gentleman is gone against Crown Point, which no doubt the forces at Fort Duquesne are apprised of, and naturally will go up the river Ohio to the assistance of these places, and will remain satisfied and secure that no attempt this year will be made on the Ohio. under this your security, what may you not do if you march over the mountains the beginning of September. Your people by that time will be well refreshed, and I hope in high spirits if you can dispel the panick they were at first seized with. What a fine field of honour will Colonel Dunbar have to confirm and establish his character as a brave officer, and what will he have in view to retrieve the loss we sustained the 9th of this month. Recover the train of Artillery and the honour of the British forces. If you cannot attack their fort in form you may be able to besiege them, and by preventing any supplies of provisions starve them out; for I cannot see where they can be supplied. They have none in Canada and the embargo laid on the British Colonies will effectually prevent their supplies. Add to this the ships taken by

Admiral Boscawen that were loaded with all sorts of necessaries, must in my opinion reduce all the French on this continent to great wants. It is my duty to His Majesty, as Governor of this Dominion, to make the above proposal to you, which, if it meets with your approbation, or that of a Council of War, will give me much pleasure. I must entreat you to give me immediate notice of your inclinations, and if you think it eligible to put the above in execution that I may accordingly apply strongly to our Assembly for their concurrence and assistance. No doubt you will see the necessity of keeping your resolutions entirely secret, and I shall wait with great impatience for your answer. I received your letter of the 1st. Your deserters and one of Sir Peter Halket's are in proper confinement, but cannot be maintained at the price you propose, but they are allowed the same as the lowest prisoners, and I wait your further orders what to do with them. It gives me great pleasure that under our great loss and misfortunes that the command devolves on an officer of so great military judgment and well established character. Pray good sir consider seriously the above plans of operations, or any other to protect His Majesty's Colonies, defeat the view of the French and to retrieve the honour of the British arms. I remain, with very sincere respect and hearty wishes of success to all your proceedings, and am, &c. &c."

But this language was lost on such a man as Dunbar. He marched to Philadelphia, and, to use the language of Dinwiddie, "was induced to go into winter quarters in the middle of summer." The greater part of the volume treats of events subsequent to Braddock's defeat, and is full of interest.

The Dinwiddie Papers, it will be remembered, were purchased by Mr. W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, at the sale of the Stevens collection, in London, 1881, and presented to the Virginia Historical Society. How much our citizens, who are interested in historical matters, are indebted to Mr. Corcoran and the Virginia Society for making these papers public can be seen from the extracts we have given from them. They have been printed by the Society, and are sent to its members who pay the annual dues of \$5, and to life members who have paid \$50. This plan has been adopted in the hope that the membership of the Society will be greatly increased thereby, as its publications can only be had by those connected with it. It has already issued the Spottswood Letters (1 vol.), and the Dinwiddie Papers (2 vols.). The second volume of the Spottswood Letters is in press, and it is proposed printing a number of other interesting books. We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the merits of the Society, and trust that its plan of publishing its collections will meet with every success. Nominations for membership should be communicated to Mr. R. A. Brock, Corresponding Secretary and Librarian, Richmond, Va.

FRIENDS IN BURLINGTON.—The series of articles which appeared in the *Pennsylvania Magazine*, under this heading, by Amelia Mott Gummere, has been printed in separate form, with an additional chapter giving a complete list of marriages among Friends in Burlington, from 1678 to 1750. It makes an octavo volume of 100 pages. Copies can be had of Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, or R. J. Dutton, Burlington, N. J. Price 75 cts.

HISTORY OF THE MINNESOTA VALLEY, including the Explorers and Pioneers of Minnesota; by Rev. Edward D. Neill; and *History of the Sioux Massacre*, by Charles S. Bryant, Minneapolis: North Star Publishing Company, 1882, 4to. 1016 pp.—We have already noticed the first twenty-three chapters of this book (see Vol. V. p. 362), which were issued apart from the work itself,

by the author, the Rev. Edward Duffield Neill. They treat of the Explorers and Pioneers of Minnesota, and are very interesting. There are chapters also which give an outline history of the State; a description of the Geology of the Valley, by Prof. N. H. Winchell; the early history of the same Valley, by Rev. Edward D. Neill; its Chronology, and the history of the Sioux Massacre of 1862. This last subject is treated very fully, eighty pages being devoted to it. The cause of the outbreak is investigated, and all of the heart-rending incidents connected with it graphically narrated. These preliminary chapters are followed by a number of others, each of which is devoted to the history of a county. The organization and early settlement of these are written with apparent care and accuracy, and are severally followed by biographical sketches of the first settlers and prominent citizens of the localities.

We must confess that we are not as a rule kindly disposed to publications of this class. They are evidently manufactured in the interest of the publishers and canvassers, for what can be made out of them; and the vanity of those who are mentioned in them, or that of their descendants, is played upon to float the edition. It is true that by resorting to these measures an encouragement is secured which leads to the publication of some works, which are in part excellent, that would not otherwise appear, but in them historical accuracy is made a secondary consideration. The book must appear as soon as possible after the subscription list is secured, and all doubtful and unpleasant points are passed over or generalized. This of course is not always the case. As in the work before us, so it is in others, some parts are written with great care. This book, indeed, is one of the best of its kind. It is not free from all the faults of its class, but it has none of the cheap illustrations which disfigure so many subscription books—portraits which have been paid for by the persons they represent, and which will never possess the least interest to any one else, now that the engravers and publishers are settled with. It has another advantage over similar works published in Eastern States. The biographies it gives are those of men who settled the country in which they lived, and whose names will always possess an interest to succeeding generations. Probably, all that will be known of many of them in a few short years is what will be found in the History of the Minnesota Valley, and no one will begrudge them this scant measure of fame in return for the services they have rendered. The book is admirably printed, and lest any one should suppose that our criticisms are directed against it, instead of the class to which it belongs, we will add, that, had we seen it before it was sent to us to notice, we should have purchased it.

MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY.—Since our last issue we have received the November, December, and January numbers of this Magazine, containing much that will interest both the general reader and the student. Among the more important articles, we note the following, together with several which relate especially to Pennsylvania. In the November number will be found: Unsuccessful Candidates for the Presidency of the Nation (Part I.), by Mrs. Martha J. Lamb; An Old Colonial College (William and Mary), by Prof. Charles F. Richardson; Button Guinnett, by Charles C. Jones, Jr.; California's Golden Prime of Forty-Nine, by Charles Howard Shinn; and Historic Homes (Ochre Point), by Mrs. Wheeler. In the December number we find: Unsuccessful Candidates for the Presidency (Part II.); Significant Beginnings out West, by the Rev. William Barrows, D.D.; Zamba's Plot, a Chapter in the History of New Orleans, by Charles Dimitry; Tom the Tinker in History, by H. G. Cutler; Colonial County Government in Virginia, by Edward Ingle; Political Americanisms (Part I.), by Charles Led-

yard Norton. In the January number we find: The Manor of Gardiner's Island, by Mrs. Lamb; Count de Vergennes, by Hon. John Jay; Puritanism in New York, by Rev. Charles A. Briggs, D.D.; Building of the Monitor, by Rev. Francis B. Wheeler, D.D.; First Aerial Voyage Across the English Channel (Diary of Dr. John Jeffries the Aeronaut), by B. Joy Jeffries, M.D. Each of the above numbers contains departments devoted to Original Documents, Notes and Queries, and the Proceedings of Societies. We regret that our space will not permit us to give more extended notices of the articles named.

A CURIOUS NEW JERSEY DOCUMENT OF 1707.—Some years ago Judge John Clement of Haddonfield published the following curious paper in the *Beverly Banner*. As it seems worthy of a more permanent form we reprint it.

We lay before our readers to-day a curious document found among the old records in the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton, New Jersey, and as it relates to the township of Chester, and perhaps to this particular neighborhood, will be read with interest. Thomas French and John Hollinshead, the Overseers of the Poor, and Robert Wheeler, John Ruderroe and William Heulings, the Justices of the Peace, were the ancestors of many hereabouts at this day, and names which have been familiar in the county of Burlington since the first settlement by English emigrants. It reads as follows:—

“Richard Ingoldesby, esquire, Lieutenant Governor of her Majesty's Province of New Jersey, New York, etc.

“To all Christian people by whom these presents shall come or may concern. Greeting: Whereas, to certificate made under the oaths and attestations of Thomas French and John Hollingshead, overseers of the poor, for the township of Chester in the County of Burlington, and other sufficient inhabitants of the said County taken before Theo. Revell, J. Bass, Robert Wheeler, John Ruderroe, and Wm. Heulings, justices of the peace for the County of Burlington that Francis Lee a lame and infirme man hath lately mett with a very great loss by fire having his house burnt down and all his clothes, tooles, provisions and household goods burnt and destroyed to the value of £90 and upwards, and it likewise appearing that the said Francis Lee without the charitable contributions of pious and well disposed Christians must of necessity fall to intolerable poverty and ruin. These therefore out of a tender compassion of his sufferings and loss. We consent and doe by these presents grant unto the said Francis Lee, leave lycense and authority to aske, collect and receive for his own use all such sum or sums of money or other things as shall be by any charitable Christians given him toward the repairing of his loss, and I doe likewise earnestly recommend to them the commiseration of the said Francis Lee as an offering highly acceptable to Almighty God hereby requiring and commanding all orthodox ministers or teachers in the several churches or other religious societies in this province that they assist the said Francis Lee by exhorting and stirring up these and those to see good and pious a work, and all church wardens are hereby required and commanded to make collections for him the said Francis Lee.

“Given under my hand and seale at Burlington this fifth day of October in the fifth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Anne by the grace of God, of England, Holland, France and Ireland, defender of the faith. Anno Dom. 1707.”

The motive that suggested this paper was a commendable one, but seems a strange proceeding on the part of the Lieutenant Governor, unless the sufferer named had some especial claim upon the people. The only expla

nation that can be offered, and that a doubtful one, is that Francis Lee was or had been a minister in the Church of England, and settled himself there to promulgate its doctrines and increase its adherents.

The known hostility of Lord Cornbury, the Governor, and also of Richard Ingoldsby, his Lieutenant, to the Society of Friends, was carried to great extremes in the province, and was the cause of much trouble in the execution of the laws and in the administration of justice. The return of George Keith to the Colonies, under the patronage of the Society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, after his separation from the Society of Friends and his preaching among the people, made serious inroads to that religious body, drawing away many influential families to the Episcopal church, among which were those of Thomas French, John Hollinshead, John Ruderroe and William Heulings, and whose names are connected with this document.

If this theory be the correct one, and Francis Lee had given his best energies to the cause, and lost all his worldly goods by the flames, then the Lieutenant Governor, very naturally, would appreciate his position and exhort all "charitable Christians" and call upon all "orthodox ministers and church wardens" to assist him in his extremity.

But who was Francis Lee, who so exercised the sympathy of the Executive, and where did he reside in Chester township in 1707, is a natural inquiry. The log meeting house of the Chester Friends had been already built and a few families settled about it, which settlement afterwards grew into Moorestown, and was he among them? Or did he reside with the Swedish settlers already along the river front north of the mouth of Pensaukin Creek, whose form of religious worship was not unlike that of the established church, and by which it was eventually absorbed? He had "provisions and household goods," also "toolles," significant terms in this connection, and showing he was the head of a family, and attending to his clerical duties.

Be he who he may, his misfortune attracted the attention of the best citizens in this section of the county, and much pains was taken to replace his lost "clothes, toolles, provisions and household goods."

EARLY GLASS MANUFACTURING IN PENNSYLVANIA.—In connection with the note given on page 339 of the present volume of the *MAGAZINE* regarding the arrival of Joshua Tittery in 1682, a "broad glass-maker," who appears to have entered into a contract with the Free Society of Traders, to work for them for four years, and who was possibly the first of that trade who proposed to work at it in America. The following extract from the Records of the Society of Friends in Philadelphia is interesting:—

"3. 4. 1685. Joshua Jenery, a glass blower, belonging to the Society, complains that they deny him his wages."

The names are sufficiently similar to render it almost certain that they refer to the same person, and the error in recording them has resulted from a difference of taste on the part of the clerks who kept the Registry of Arrivals and the Friends' Records. The Society mentioned in the above extract was the Free Society of Traders. Many of its members belonged to the Society of Friends, and consequently the attention of the meeting was called to the breach of contract.

C. R.

CORRECTIONS.—Some years ago our valued correspondent Gilbert Cope of West Chester made a careful copy of the List of Arrivals at Philadelphia, 1682-1687, printed in our last issue (page 328). He has called our atten-

tion to several differences between his copy and the printed one, and in the light his letter throws upon the original we can see that in several cases his reading is the correct one. In some, however, it is simply a matter of opinion how the chirography should be deciphered.

The following corrections should, without doubt, be made: On p. 330, third line for *Beliteg* read *Beliteo*. Same page, twenty-eighth line for *Nixon* read *Nickson*. The sixth son of John Nickson, it is probable, should be *Shedrick* and not *Fredrick*; the manuscript reads either way. On page 330, thirty-second line, and page 331, ninth line, the name *Clone* appears. The manuscript can be read *Clous*, *Clows*, *Clowe*, or *Clone*. It is probable that in all cases it was the intention to write *Clous*, as that name has been preserved. The wife of John Clous (p. 330) was *Margery* not *Mary*. On page 331, line twenty-six for *Agnistan* read *Agniscan*. On page 334 for *Rothford* and *Rutherford* read *Rochford*.

The article on page 300 is by Mr. *Scull*, not *Skull*.

On page 350, lines thirty and thirty-four, for *Moore* read *Moor*, and on line thirty-eight, same page, for *Kern* read *Kerl*.

MARYLAND ARCHIVES.—We welcome with pleasure the second volume of this series which contains the Proceedings and Acts of the Assembly of Maryland from 1666 to 1676. It will be remembered that the printing of these volumes is the result of the exertion of the Maryland Historical Society to rescue what remains of the Archives of that State in public offices from the depleting influence of time and chance custodians, as well as to gather from other sources whatever will tend to restore the completeness of the records. In this matter they have been aided by the State Legislature, who temporarily placed the papers in the public offices, in the keeping of the Society, and appropriated money for copying and printing.

The committee of the Society having charge of this matter say in their report that since the publication of the Calendar of manuscripts which appeared in the first volume they have obtained from Spencer C. Jones, Esq., Clerk of the Court of Appeals, a book containing the laws passed at the sessions of 1678, 1680, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1686, and 1688, which were not elsewhere obtainable so far as now known. From Mr. W. Noel Sainsbury the committee continue to receive transcripts of papers from the Public Record Office, and from the Journals of the House of Lords. He has also brought to its notice a Council book in the Record Office, covering the dates from 1680 to April, 1689, thus partly supplying the large gap from 1674 to 1692 in that department of Maryland Archives. It is with regret that we learn that the "two considerable chests marked Calvert Papers," which Dr. John Henry Alexander saw in the British Museum in 1839, have not been found. In all other respects the work is progressing most favorably. The editor, Dr. Wm. Hand Browne, informs us that the next volume will contain the earliest Council Proceedings. He also says, from investigations made he is satisfied that no sessions of the Assembly were held between 1666 and 1669. Any one who has attempted to grope in the darkness which is sure to surround the history of a colony, when its laws are unaccessible, will appreciate the work which has engaged the attention of the Maryland Historical Society, and we heartily congratulate it upon the excellence with which Dr. Browne, the editor, and Mr. J. W. M. Lee, its Librarian, perform their labor.

Copies of the volume can be had from the Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Md. It is sold at actual cost, and the money received is added to the fund for the publication of other volumes. The price is \$2.50; postage 26 cents. In cloth, \$3.00; postage 34 cents.

Queries.

WILSON, WATSON, DUER, CUTLER, WILCOX, JENKINS, ROBINSON.—*Information is desired respecting the following named persons :—*

Elizabeth Wilson, who, 7th mo. 1706, married William Buckman, of Bucks Co., and afterwards, 1st mo. 1718, married Thomas Story of the same place. When was she born? Who were her parents, and when did the family come to Pennsylvania? What other children were there?

Mary Watson, who, 2d mo. 1711, married William Paxson, of Bucks Co. The same particulars desired in regard to her and her family.

Elizabeth Duer, who, 3d mo. 13th, 1740, married William Pearson, of Bucks Co. The same particulars desired in regard to her and her family.

Thomas Cutler, son of Edmund and Isabel Cutler, of Bucks Co., was married 11th mo. 7th, 1713, as per Middletown Meeting records, but the name of his wife not given. Who was she?

Barnabas Wilcox, who came to Philadelphia very soon after its settlement. What is known of him and his family? Who was his wife, and what children had they?

William and Elizabeth Jenkins, of Haverford, Penna., whose daughter Margaret married Thomas Paschall, Jr., 9th mo. 15th, 1692. What is known of them, and where did they come from?

Sarah Robinson, who, 3d mo. 30th, 1723, married Jonathan Mifflin, of Philadelphia. Who were her parents, and when did the family come to Pennsylvania?
W. H. J.

CARVED CHESTS.—There is in the Museum of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania an ancient chest 4 feet long, 23 inches high, and 21 inches wide. It is such an one as early emigrants to America frequently brought with them from their homes in Europe to convey their personal effects. It differs from several others in the same collection which were used for a like purpose in being carved—not elaborately, but sufficiently to show that the person who made it was possessed of considerable skill. A gentleman who lately visited the Society and saw it is anxious to know if such chests (carved ones) are often found in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, and if so, in what localities. If they are in the possession of the descendants of those who brought them over, from what part of Europe did their ancestors come?
I. W. L.

ARMS OF MASSACHUSETTS COLONY, 1672.—Will "THE PENNA. MAGAZINE" please answer, among "Notes and Queries," what were the Colony Arms of "the Massachusetts Colony" in 1672, and oblige an
IGNORAMUS.

VALLEY FORGE.—In a cornfield S. E. by E., and at a distance of three or four hundred yards from the site of the "Star Redoubt," Valley Forge, there is a grave with J. W. on the headstone. Can you give me its history?
1778.

As there must have been considerable mortality at Valley Forge, where were the Continental dead buried?

Respectfully,
CHARLES HARROD VINTON.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWSPAPERS.—What newspapers were published in Pennsylvania between 1750 and 1790?
M. L. M.

Replies.

WILLIAM POWELL (Vol. VII. p. 495; Vol. VIII. p. 120).—In a very interesting account of Samuel Powell by Mr. P. S. P. Conner, published in the March number of your Magazine, I notice a slight error in the date of the death of his father, William Powell.

The original purchase of land made by William Powell, which Mr. Conner names, was principally located on the west bank of the Schuylkill River, opposite what was afterwards known as the Spring Garden District of Philadelphia. In the year 1692 he started a ferry from his house on the west bank of the Schuylkill for the accommodation of persons living in the country back of him. The ferry, however, being deemed an infringement of the privileges of Philip England, who had previously established one a short distance below, a complaint was made during the following year, and William Powell summoned to appear before the Governor and Council, who restrained him from continuing his ferry. In the year 1695, however, the Assembly granted him permission to establish a ferry from his house on the west side of the Schuylkill, which was afterwards known as the Upper Ferry.

William Powell had four children, of whom we have note: John (who in 1706 is spoken of as keeping the Upper Ferry), Elizabeth, Samuel, and William. William Powell died 2d mo. 30th, 1721. His son William died in 1735, the date given by Mr. Conner.

W. H. J.

ARMS OF MASSACHUSETTS IN 1672 (Vol. VIII. p. 441).—The Arms inquired for are probably those printed on the title-page of *Records of the Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay in New England*, and edited by Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M.D., *Boston*, 1854. The work can be consulted in any of our libraries. Some of the readers of the Magazine, however, may be able to refer to a more elaborate drawing.

F. D. S.

WAYNE (Vol. VIII. p. 351).—General Wayne's grandfather, Anthony Wayne, of Yorkshire, commanded a squadron of dragoons under King William at the battle of the Boyne, and came to Pennsylvania in 1722.

Allegheny, Pa., Nov. 7, 1884.

I. C.